

Hermes

BY THE STUDENTS OF WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY IN MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT

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Vietnam: Still the Enemy?

by Paul Hammer

A few days after the new government was established in Saigon, President Ford was asked by a reporter to explain what he thought we could learn from our experience in the war. "The lessons of the past in Vietnam have already been learned," he said, "learned by presidents, learned by Congress, learned by the American people—and we should have our focus on the future, and as far as I am concerned, that's where we will concentrate." It was a vague answer, at best, but it was soon to be clarified by the actions of the U.S. government.

Having decided to "focus on the future," the President promptly imposed a trade embargo on South Vietnam, under the Export Administration Act of 1969. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Robert Miller explained the rationale of his policy at a recent Congressional hearing: "The new regimes came to power through force of arms against the governments that we were supporting ... and their actions were therefore totally hostile to the United States ... we felt it was only prudent and orderly to impose these controls so that we could monitor the situation as it evolved with the takeover of these new regimes." The logic behind this rationale is hardly convincing. Trade embargos, such as those imposed on North Vietnam and Cuba in the last decade, are rarely successful in achieving policy objectives. They have only served to isolate the United States from the international community.

While encouraging trade with China, and speaking out against proposed trade sanctions directed at the Soviet Union, the Administration is pursuing a policy of hatred towards Vietnam. It has refused to recognize the new government in South Vietnam, long after our European allies, Great Britain and France, have done so. It has refused to allow the two Vietnams to take their seats in the U.N., claiming that their entrance should be conditional on the admittance of South Korea (apparently the President is convinced that our policy towards China in the U.N. was a productive one). Saddest of all is that, after spending billions of dollars to bomb and napalm the Vietnamese countryside, to defoliate and mine the croplands, to drive the people from their homes, our government has publicly refused to acknowledge any responsibility for postwar reconstruction.

When the Paris Peace Accords were signed in 1973, we committed ourselves to help rebuild the country that we nearly destroyed. Article 21 reads, "In pursuance of its traditional policy, the U.S. will contribute to healing the

wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and throughout Indochina." Kissinger would have us believe that this commitment is void because the North Vietnamese subsequently violated the accords. Without going into a lengthy discussion of the events following the signing of the Agreements, or the policies of governments, one can still say that we have a responsibility to the Vietnamese people, that we should help them recover from the war. "Focusing on the future" does not mean forgetting the reality of the past. Nor does it mean ignoring the reality of the present.

At first, it seemed that the Administration would allow some humanitarian aid to reach Vietnam through private channels. While testifying before the Senate subcommittee on Refugees in July, Assistant Secretary of State Phillip Habib said, "We do not feel that the primary responsibility for reconstruction falls on us," but that "we will look at specific requests that can be carried out by humanitarians." The American Friends (Quaker) Service Committee, which has been sending humanitarian aid to North and South Vietnam since 1966, with Treasury Department approval, subsequently applied for licenses to send \$900,000 worth of medical supplies, food, school, agricultural and fishing equipment, a workshop to repair hospital instruments, and machines for mechanical cooperative workshops. For the first time since the Quaker aid program began, the Treasury Department denied some of (Continued On Page Two)

Protesting grad arrested

by John Houston

As recent articles in the *Argus* have shown, many Wesleyan alumni have gone on to become newsmakers and leaders in their communities. In the sciences, in business, in politics, in the CIA, and in many other fields Wes grads have made notable contributions. This is yet another alumni story.

Jon Bach (class of 1973) was involved in politics during much of his time at Wesleyan. An early opponent of the war in Vietnam, Bach was forced to interrupt his Wesleyan education for three years to spend time in various federal prisons for draft resistance. He has been in and out of jail several times since his graduation because of his continued involvement in political resistance activities. The most recent took place two weeks ago in East Hartford.

As you may know, Pratt and Whitney Aircraft is in the process of celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. Pratt and Whitney, of course, is the industry in Connecticut and a symbol of the general militaristic nature of Connecticut industry. This is the company that produced the F-111 and other assorted warplanes of the Vietnam era and before. Moreover, this is the corporation which reaped unprecedented profits selling the planes that wreaked unprecedented destruction upon the people and countryside of Indochina. Perhaps the scanty data below will suggest the incredible economic (and hence, political) power which Pratt and Whitney wields in Connecticut and the country.

Pratt and Whitney employs 10 percent of the state's manufacturing work force. 34,716 people are employed by Pratt and Whitney at plants in East Hartford, Middletown, Southington, North Haven, and at smaller units in Rocky Hill and Manchester. In addition, Pratt and Whitney subcontracts hundreds of millions of dollars of work to about 1,200 smaller firms in Connecticut each year. Nationwide, its subcontracts go to over 8,000 firms in 46 states. Pratt and Whitney had employed more people than the state of Connecticut within the past decade

and had up to 48,000 on the payroll during the height of the Vietnam war—a larger amount than worked there during the height of the Vietnam war—a larger amount than worked there during World War II. For these and many other reasons, Connecticut commerce commissioner Edward J. Stockton has said, quite rightly, that Pratt and Whitney dominates the Connecticut economy like no other firm in other New England states.

During the late 1960's, Pratt and Whitney was enormously dependent upon government work and defense contracts. Hence, Pratt and Whitney was very dependent upon the prolongation of the Vietnam war to maintain its production levels. This, in turn, made many of the working people of Connecticut dependent upon the war for jobs. And people who owe their jobs to a war are not likely to turn against that war very readily.

Neither Pratt and Whitney nor the government had the interests of these workers foremost in mind; war and profits took first priority. Many of Connecticut's workers learned this hard lesson in the early 1970's as thousands of aircraft workers were laid off when war orders dropped off.

Against this background, Bach took part in a demonstration at an airshow celebrating fifty years of Pratt and Whitney at East Hartford's Rentscher Field. Along with twenty other demonstrators which included Phil Berrigan, he poured blood and painted "Death" on five Vietnam era planes "as a reminder to people of what these things do."

But, as the Hartford *Courant* reported, "a carnival atmosphere prevailed on the huge airfield ... Refreshment stands set up under gaily colored awnings did a thriving business in hot dogs, hamburgers, and cold sodas." Even more disturbing was the reaction of the crowd around the demonstrators. Rosemary (Continued on Page Four)

Tonight: Political Film Series Popeye and Frank Kapra: A look at political propaganda from World War II. Room 150 Science Center, 8 p.m. Donation: 50c

Independence issue stirs Puerto Rico

by Jim Cohen

Wesleyan's Latin student population is small (about 35) but warm and close-knit. Their annual open house has become an occasion of great festivity, complete with visiting families, live music, and a big buffet dinner of Puerto Rican specialties. This year's open house, which took place two Sundays ago (Oct. 6), provided day-long entertainment for close to 50 people, young and old.

The open house was not just a big party, though. It was also a significant political occasion. For one thing, the place isn't called Latin House any more—now it's known as *Casa de Pedro Albizu Campos*.

"Who was Albizu Campos?" you may ask. Some generous alumnus? A famous scientist?

Not quite. Albizu Campos was the leader of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in the middle part of this century. The Nationalist Party's declared aim was to fight for the independence of Puerto Rico by revolutionary means. Albizu Campos was imprisoned by U.S. authorities in the early 50's for his militant activities. He died a slow death in prison, for lack of medical care. His courage is the symbol of an independence struggle which has yet to be won. And it's a struggle with which the Latin students here at Wesleyan appear to identify wholeheartedly. Puerto Rico, they point out, is euphemistically referred to as a "Commonwealth"—but in reality, it's a colony: America's economic and military pawn in the Caribbean.

The honored guest at the recent open house was Alfredo Lopez, who is a spokesman for the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee (a diverse coalition of groups and individuals), in addition to being a ranking member of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party and an editor of the PSP's daily paper *Claridad*.

Alfredo's opening remarks were a ringing tribute to Albizu Campos. "What this man taught us," he said, "was that freedom is not a negotiable demand—it's something people have a right to." Even if the Puerto Rican people decide tomorrow by referendum that they wished to be an independent nation, Lopez pointed out, it is not likely that it

would be automatically granted. There are powerful interests in the U.S. which doggedly oppose letting Puerto Rico go free, and which have shown that they will not hesitate to bring to bear all the repressive force of the colonial apparatus in preventing the *independentistas* from succeeding.

Of course, there was a referendum on Puerto Rico's status as recently as 1967. Those who opposed independence are fond of pointing out that only a tiny fraction of the voters on the island cast their ballot in favor of independence. The reason for this, declared Lopez, was that the various pro-independence movements called for a boycott of the referendum—a boycott to which 50 percent of the registered voters responded by staying at home!

What makes Puerto Rico a colony? The question is a complicated one which would require a long dissertation on economics, politics and jurisprudence. But essentially, the question is an economic one.

Puerto Rico, seized by the U.S. in 1898 mostly for its military value, was for a long time able to produce the basic foods necessary to nourish its people. This is no longer the case: the cultivation of sugar cane, rice and other staples has undergone economic suffocation. In the past three decades, the island has become industrialized, but nearly all the capital invested in the island comes from North America. The development of the island is thus contingent on the willingness of business to invest in whatever sectors it sees as most profitable. As a result, in Lopez' phrase, "**Puerto Rico consumes what it does not produce and produces what it does not consume.**"

In order to attract investment, the Puerto Rican government has had to devise all sorts of schemes to exempt industry from taxation. All the profits are carried back to North America. What little money is offered to the island has to be begged for by kowtowing politicians.

At present, the rate of unemployment in Puerto Rico is over 30 percent. Per capita income according to Lopez, has stagnated over the last nine years at \$2600. The rate of in-

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LETTERS

"Truly Interdisciplinary"

Letter to the Editors:

First, best of luck to **Hermes**. I enjoyed the first issue very much. I particularly liked Jody Segal's fine article entitled "World Hunger: What are Colleges Doing?"

I have one important quibble, however. She states, "I see great potential for interdisciplinary studies along the lines of the College of Science in Society without students having to commit themselves to the three-year CSIS program." I am afraid that students will interpret this to mean that the CSIS program represents the same sort of commitments that characterize COL and CSS. Both COL and CSS represent highly successful ways of attacking in a comprehensive manner subject matter within the humanities and social sciences, respectively. CSIS, on the other hand, is truly interdisciplinary in that the subject matter with which it deals cuts across both departmental and divisional boundaries. For these and other reasons, the "commitment" to CSIS cannot and, indeed, should not be of the same type that necessarily characterize COL and CSS. Rather, we take students who are building strong subject bases in either the sciences, social sciences, or humanities, and attempt, through our Colloquia, Visiting Professor programs, and other means, to provide them with the skills necessary to understand the language and concerns of professionals in all three academic areas as they relate to science-in-society issues such as "world hunger."

Thus, I would maintain that students with a serious interest in such problems should investigate the CSIS very carefully to see if their concerns in this realm could not be combined with a serious and rigorous academic program that might equip them with the intellectual skills to deal meaningfully with these concerns.

Jeffrey J. W. Baker
Senior Fellow
College of Science
in Society

Defending the Times

To the Editor:

I think that John Wolf has misunderstood the **New York Times**, and I disagree with several points of his piece.

The **Times** applauded the Revolution of the 25th of April in Portugal. They, as many others were glad to see the Fascists go. The **Times**

supported Portugal's ending of her colonial Empire. It also supported the establishment of a minimum wage and other progressive measures.

What the **Times** as well as the United States and the Western European nations did not support was the fact that Portugal's government was controlled by a pro-communist cabinet while the Socialists and Popular Democrats, who were victorious at the polls (in a free election), were hardly represented. Recalling events in Post-War Eastern Europe, when Provisional Governments collapsed and Communist Dictatorships followed, the press and the governments of the West did have reason to be wary. This was the major gripe against Portugal, not her Revolution.

A point Mr. Wolf failed to point out is that while Common Market states did reduce aid and boycott Portugal, they promised aid and trade once the popularly elected forces within the country came to power. So long as a minority ruled, no aid would come.

The closing down of **República** was an important event in the possible "end of freedom of the press" in Portugal whether or not Raul Rego continued to publish at another paper. The fact that a government (a non-representative one at that) could close down its major opposition newspaper had to be frightening. Also closed was the Catholic radio station. If these moves were not protested, the rest of Portugal's media could have been silenced.

If fifty Communist Party headquarters were sacked within a month, would this not be considered a major event worth emphasizing in the press? Of course it would. How can Mr. Wolf gloss over these protests along with demonstrations of 100,000 or more by calling them overemphasized incidents that took place "in less than half a dozen cities of the North?"

Certainly the United States has hardly been the moral force in the world. The U.S. has watched minority right-wing governments repress people without a word of protest. However, in this case the West was protesting at the right time; and by using aid as a threat helped achieve popular rule in Portugal.

Mr. Wolf asks us to view Portugal with "sympathy, understanding, and encouragement." This is exactly what the American press, government, and the Western European governments are now doing since popular rule has been reinstated.

Robert Parnes '79
Box 929

Polsky's The Question Complaint Of Priorities

by Andy Polsky

In recent weeks, every major discussion of the University's financial crisis or of future educational policy has involved some debate on which priorities we should observe in restructuring Wesleyan. In both faculty and student meetings alike, the issue of priorities has been thrust forward as a challenge to the administration's Red Book. I would like to spend some time here further developing this particular criticism of the Red Book. However, it is also necessary to raise some pointed questions about the priorities of the administration's critics.

Whereas the first three rainbow books (Orange, Purple, and Green) generally discussed budget options in an isolated context, both the FPC and SPP reports attempted to place their respective recommendations within clearly-defined priorities. The FPC operated under the primary assumption that the University would have to reduce its reliance on the endowment to four per cent, which involved trimming some \$4 million from the University's projected 1976-77 budget. It then tailored its recommendations around a belief that the essence of Wesleyan could be boiled down to the "unmediated interaction between student and teacher."

In contrast, the SPP began with a statement of priorities rather than a certain target reliance figure. The view of the Project was that the uniqueness of Wesleyan rests upon the total educational experience, particularly on the degree of diversity and freedom which the University offers students. And since diversity and freedom are costly qualities these days, it came as no surprise when the final SPP reliance figure was still above five per cent.

The administration's Red Book bears some similarity to the SPP report, most noticeably in its introductory statement of priorities and its recommendation for expansion by 100 students. These similarities at first led a number of student representatives, myself included, to respond positively to the Red Book.



Students studying the Red Book

Unfortunately, this initial reaction must now be considered premature. Under closer scrutiny the Red Book fails to live up to its own stated goal of maintaining "a small residential university." Beginning with this desirable if somewhat amorphous objective, the Red Book quickly becomes entangled in the trade-off between the essential and the superfluous, and fails to make the appropriate distinctions. It is an unacceptable approach to the University's financial crisis.

The Red Book fails in that it tries to cling in some way or another to every aspect of the past, in its distressing exemplification of the principle of bureaucratic self-preservation, and in its tendency to compare Wesleyan's expenditure to those of other elite institutions, as though there were some inherent legitimacy in this "monkey-see, monkey-do" process. In the final analysis, it appears that the Administration has continued its "business as usual" policies while using the SPP report as a buffer against the harsh demands of the FPC and the faculty.

Some of the most significant flaws in the Red Book have thus far escaped notice. The decision to continue subsidizing the Wesleyan University Press - peripheral by any reasonable criterion - is a classic example of the administration's inability to separate the aura of the University from its essence, for the Press is being maintained because of its "National Reputation."

In the same vein, the Administration has rejected any notion of dramatically cutting back on Center for the Arts (CFA) operations and administration despite FPC and SPP recommendations. This appears to be nothing more than a face-saving measure to justify the multi-million dollar CFA boondoggle, an overbuilt and over-administered complex. When future CFA policy constitutes nothing more than a justification of a past blunder the Administration's priorities begin to take on a hollow ring indeed.

If we look at the University Relation's budget, the case against the Red Book grows stronger. The SPP argued that Wesleyan would

have to rely increasingly on alumni in the future but that this administrative department could nevertheless sustain cuts in its 1979-80 budget of at least \$100,000 - a figure which came straight from University Relations Vice-president Bob Kirkpatrick himself. Yet the final Red Book cut is only \$45,000, and the projected growth in University Relations is still \$124,000 by 1979-80. Why?

Over the same period, the General Administration Budget is projected to grow by some \$60,000, while the unrestricted funds required for financial aid demands will only be prevented by an outrageous increase in self-help requirements (at least \$200 year), which will drive down our already rapidly declining aid-recipient percentage. The administration's plan is predicted on the expectation that other elite schools will raise their self-help requirements, thus leaving us in a favorable "competitive position." Of course, the poor and middle class will be driven away from all these schools, and all will become progressively whiter and wealthier. This we are told represents some sort of a commitment to diversity. It is in fact an exercise in self-deception, the comparison syndrome at its worst. As the Red Book admits, "over half of the Wesleyan students come from families with incomes in excess of \$30,000."

In the Physical Plant section of the Red Book, the myth of social concern is dispelled still further. While management remains untouched, the number of workers will be reduced. The administration claims that this reduction can be accomplished through attrition, as it should be, but rumors are already circulating that some people may be laid off instead. One can only wonder about the truth. In any event, when the process is completed the management/worker ratio will be far lower than the student/instructor ratio.

What emerges from this admittedly sporadic analysis is deeply disturbing. There exists a large gap between the Red Book's stated principles and the actual impact of its recommendations. Rather than reflecting student and/or faculty concerns, it is merely a statement of continuing management prerogatives.

However, most criticisms of the Red Book are equally poor. The most vocal section of the faculty has professed a belief that **everything** should be cut before the faculty is reduced. Such a position ignores the totality of the educational experience and is simply too narrow. Even if the administration's 12:1 student/instructor ratio is too high -- and since the problem is one of distribution, it may not be -- there are necessary trade-offs. "The Faculty" does not equal "the University," though to listen to some faculty members one might think so. When some of those same faculty members - by no means a majority - call for cuts in financial aid beyond those already proposed by the administration, they have clearly lost sight of the fact that "who is educated" is as important as "how" we educate. These are the forces of reaction at large in the University, and they must be resisted.

Student criticism has been characterized by a singular failure to suggest realistic alternatives to the Red Book, or even, at times, to establish a coherent system of priorities. The outstanding examples are the succession of Argus editorials on the subject, each more shrill and ineffectual than the last. There has been a knee-jerk reaction against further expansion and a failure to recognize overcrowding as a problem of distribution, not size.

Consequently, students have been relegated to a spectator role in the Red Book debate. We can only watch as the vocal faculty and administration battle over who can destroy more the uniqueness of the university, the remnants of diversity and freedom. These faculty are caught up in elite reaction while the administration is putting up a smiling front of "Brennanism," the nasty habit of pretending that what will actually be worse can miraculously be made to seem better. Out of this kind of discussion we can hope for little.

CLOTHES SALE
Oct. 3, 9-5 pm
for James Grant
Defense Fund
in front of Fisk Hall
In case of rain,
in room 221 Fisk.

Last May, 1975 I bought a yellow 10-speed bicycle for seventy-five dollars from someone living at Intown. I've lost your name, and need some information on the bike. This is not a complaint, so please get in touch with me.
Michael Newton
Box 408
346-5172

Up in the Clouds...

by Geoff Ginsburg

Every now and then one needs something to battle what the television ads call "nervous perspiration." One means of supplying artillery for this uphill battle is to employ trichloromono-fluoromethanes or dichlorodifluoromethanes. Now probably no one but organic chemistry students know what these compounds are or even care. They are better known to the layman as "Freons." Anyone reading this who uses aerosol sprays, refrigerators or air conditioners uses freons. Well there may be bad news for heavy users-actually there may be bad news for everyone.

Mass production in the aerosol industry has soared since its advent in the early 1950's. By 1970, more than 300 products were being dispensed through a propellant-spray system. Baby powder, slip preventive for the bathtub, breath fresheners, cheese spreads, cooking pan coatings, nasal sprays, oven cleaners, rug shampoos, shoe polishes, disinfectants, whipped cream substitutes, and a host of others.

Aerosols are now a three-billion-dollar-a-year industry. By 1973, the ratio of aerosol products manufactured and sold (2.9 billion) in the U.S. to citizens here was fourteen to one. In 1974, there were over three billion manufactured and sold. It has been estimated that the average American family possesses between forty and fifty aerosol sprays in various parts of the house. What do all these figures mean besides the fact that somebody is making a lot of money selling spray cans?

In 1971, a man by the name of Dr. James E. Lovelock discovered that trichloromono-fluoromethanes were

present throughout the entire troposphere. He indicated, however, that there was no need to worry for the compound was thought to be chemically inert. Lovelock's measurements prompted two atmospheric scientists in California, Prof. Sherwood Rowland and Dr. M.T. Molina, to do further investigations into these chlorofluoromethanes (CFMs).

It was known from Lovelock's calculations that the amount of CFMs in the atmosphere was approximately equal to the amount ever manufactured (and this was on the order of several million tons). CFMs tend to diffuse upward at a very slow rate because they are heavier than air. It was found that at a certain altitude they would decompose by a process called photolysis: wherein ultraviolet radiation of low wavelength would fragment the molecule into its component atoms (one of which is chlorine). Consequently, as the manufacture of CFMs increases, the upward rate of diffusion and the amount of decomposition in the upper atmosphere would increase.

It was theorized, by Rowland and Molina, that the free chlorine atoms react with a narrow gas band around the earth called the ozone layer. The ozone layer forms a protective shield in the upward limits of the atmosphere that prevents deadly ultraviolet radiation from reaching the ground. The chlorine-ozone reaction would eliminate one ozone molecule (O₃) and produce one oxygen molecule (O₂) while regenerating the original chlorine atom.

Over a year, then, one chlorine atom could eliminate over 100,000 molecules of O₃. Over the next century, 500,000 tons of chlorine atoms could

react with the ozone layer (using present rates of manufacture), enough to double the ozone depletion that occurs naturally. There have been several conclusions that have been drawn based upon the Rowland-Molina theories: 1) The reduction of the ozone layer that is predicted is sufficiently large to increase to incoming solar radiation to extremely harmful levels 2) Chlorine could eventually take chemical control over the atmosphere and could destroy biological systems on earth and 3) If usage were halted right this minute the effects would not be felt for at least ten or twenty years.

Furthermore, if CFM production increased at 10 percent per year (as it is now) until 1990 and remained constant thereafter, 5-7 percent of the ozone layer would be destroyed by 1995; 13-20 percent by 2000 (with an accompanied 20-40 percent increase in the number of skin cancer cases) and by 2050 30-50 percent of the ozone layer would be decomposed. It has been suggested that a 5 percent depletion would incur 40,000 additional cases of skin cancer in the U.S. alone and additional depletions would perhaps destroy crops effect genetic mutations, and seriously alter weather patterns.

Besides the atmospheric consequences, there are some immediate effects that CFMs could have on the earth's surface.

In 1974, it was reported that Vinyl Chloride, a propellant component for over ten years and a solvent in dozens of household aerosol sprays, causes a rare type of liver cancer. In normal use, one can fill a room with eight times that concentration known to cause liver tumors and other cancers in rats. Chlorofluoromethanes and vinyl chloride were generally listed in ingredients as "inert ingredients". The FDA did not impound all cans containing this carcinogen as they should have, but rather told companies to refrain from using it in their products while over one million spray cans containing vinyl chloride remained on the market shelves.

There are several bills pending before state legislatures that would ban aerosol cans using CFMs, and three bills are on congress' legislative agenda. H.R. 3118, introduced by Reps. Paul Rogers (D-Fla) and Marvin Esch (R-Mich) with 51 cosponsors, would amend the Clean Air Act. "So as to assure

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Stoney Eat, Drink and Be Merry

by David Stone

Not long ago, college students on the east coast were expected to achieve three things in school. They were supposed to attend Smith and Mount Holyoke mixers in the fall, to contract mononucleosis during the winter, and to flock to Florida in the spring. Times have changed. Now students up and down the east coast, in colleges and universities alike, are expected to spend much of their time worrying about budget reform. Budget reform is what happens when empires begin to collapse.

The United States of America is an example of a collapsing empire. Wesleyan University is another. The difference is a matter of scale.

Historians like to say that we can predict the future from the past, that history tends to repeat itself. Of empires, history tells us this: the Roman Empire rose, the Roman Empire fell; the British Empire rose, the British Empire fell; the Chinese, Indian, Russian, and Spanish Empires all rose, all fell. Power is not forever. Wealth is not infinite. Empires are as delicate as cotton candy, as tentative as snow men in Africa. That is the way of the world.

Somewhere between the rise of the Beatles and the fall of Richard Nixon, I was told that the American Empire was founded on freedom, justice and equality for all. I have since found out that the American Empire is also founded on profit. The problem now is that this money foundation is crumbling. We built our house with bricks of profiteering, and those are rotten bricks. As a result, the upper floors are threatening to tumble. Tumble, tumble, tumble.

Perhaps for better, perhaps for worse, people in collapsing empires tend not to accept this view of things. The powerful and authoritative people in this university, for example, are doing everything they can to save us. Sometimes I wonder if it wouldn't be better just to throw in the towel and divide up the University as it is (in which case I've got dibbs on the Art Center, the Science Tower, the Field House, and the swimming pool). But I try not to kid myself. I realize that this idea isn't headed for the top of the charts. Nevertheless, I maintain that the folks at North College, along with the people at FPC headquarters and those wonderfully representative authors of the student report, aren't exactly doing a bang-up job.

The fact of the matter is that Wesleyan's official financial reports never touched, probably never even considered, our most attractive financial options. I, however, have taken the liberty to compile a list of some of the better alternatives. My personal favorite is the Eat, Drink and Be Merry Plan—the idea that we should continue spending as much money as we have been, perhaps even increase the portfolio reliance and make a few improvements, for a trial period ending, say in June, 1978. At that point, we'll have a better idea of how we stand and will be better able to evaluate the situation. As a concerned alumnus, I will be happy to offer my services wherever I can.

This plan is appealing to many people in that they expect a worldwide curtain call by or before the year 2000. These people reason that Wesleyan, America, and the rest of the world are doomed anyway, so we might as well get our licks in while we can. Thus the logic of the Eat, Drink and Be Merry Plan.

Unfortunately for we realists, there are also idealists—a hopelessly naive group that actually thinks we're going to get out of this mess. People of this sort are constantly burdened with thoughts of posterity. While maintaining a safe distance, one has to feel sorry for them. They are the ones who are never late to anything, who take 400 pages of notes (per lecture), who have no cavities, who struggle not to eat pizza and don't—they are the people who won't let themselves eat, drink and be merry. They suffer for future times and future generations. Happily, my research has turned up a variety of ways to conserve Wesleyan's standard of living, and at the same time, leave something for our children.

The redbook and the FPC report both emphasize the cutting back of expenditures. The only suggestions for increasing revenue are expansion (hiss), increased donations, and the sale of University properties. What ever happened to big business? What ever happened to profiteering? If the economics department would stop playing with their elasticity curves and get their heads back into pragmatics (namely money), Wesleyan could fill up every bank in Connecticut by December. Instead of selling "underutilized" property, why not put that property to work? McConaughy, for instance, could be leased as a roller skating rink (it's the perfect shape, isn't it?), and Andrus Field

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Puerto Rico (Continued from Page One)

flation is .5 percent higher in Puerto Rico than on the mainland.

In addition, there are laws which prevent Puerto Rico from trading with whichever nations it pleases. The island is a **captive market** to the U.S., no matter how inflated the prices of U.S. products.

In short, there is no semblance of rationality in Puerto Rico's economic development. Only national self-determination will permit such development to occur.

Lopez views that coming independence of Puerto Rico as a class struggle as well as a national struggle. He sees the labor movement in the forefront of the fight for nationhood. "If many people don't understand this," he remarked, "the U.S. government clearly does." In recent months, he stated, the repressive measures taken against the Puerto Rican labor movement have multiplied in intensity. The executive secretary of the United Workers Movement (MOW) was arrested. A militant construction union was outlawed by the NLRB. Such tactics, Lopez said, have only succeeded in increasing the combativeness of the Puerto Rican workers.

He meant it. Lopez party is very explicit about its view that eventually, armed struggle will be a necessity in the liberation of Puerto Rico from colonial rule. In view of the massive American military presence on the island, this might seem an awesome prospect, but Lopez stressed that the Puerto Rican independence movement has two enormous advantages over its Yankee adversary. First, within the U.S. itself, there are hundreds of thousands of Puerto Rican people, mostly workers forced by poverty to immigrate, whose support can be rallied in forestalling outright U.S. intervention in Puerto Rico.

The second weapon is international solidarity. Recently, in Havana, delegations from 80 different nations declared their open support to the independence struggle of Puerto Rico. In the midst of this conference, the U.S. State Department informed the Cuban government that further "interference" in the "internal affairs" of the U.S. would jeopardize chances for Cuban-U.S. detente. The Cuban government replied with an uncompromising declaration of support to Puerto Rico. The Puerto Rican question, Cuban leaders declared, is not an internal U.S. affair but the affair of an independent nation occupied by a foreign power. Needless to say, the Puerto Rican independence movement places high value on the support of Cuba.

In an interview after his talk, Lopez noted that university students, because of their high cultural level and because of the abundant facilities they have at their disposal, are in an excellent position to build the Puerto Rican solidarity movement. It's a movement which has grown enormously in the past two years and stands to grow even more as social struggles on the island itself increase in intensity. Students at Wesleyan would do well, at the very least, to stay informed on this important question.

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(Continued from Page One)

Bramble, one of the demonstrators reported that "it got really ugly. They (the crowd) went after us, shouting abusively. One person shouted to police to push us into a propeller. 'Get the communists,' one person shouted..." The *Courant* further reported that "the flurry of excitement caused by antimilitary activists was forgotten quickly by the thousands of visitors at Pratt and Whitney's weekend open house."

It must be said that the Pratt and Whitney airshow is a celebration of technology which ignores the implications which that technology has for humanity. Berrigan said that "we tried to break through the frightening amnesia as to what the meanings of these planes were." Elizabeth McAlister stated that "Pratt and Whitney makes engines for war and death. They are expensive and do not feed, clothe, house, or inspire anyone. They are used to create fear and maintain a balance of terror."

In court, a Wesleyan graduate told the judge that he had demonstrated to bring public attention to the "insanity, lunacy, and madness" of the aircraft which he termed "instruments of death." He assured the judge that he would be back before the court for future antiwar activities. "We are incorrigible," he told Judge Clarie, "We will not be silent."

Vietnam (Continued From Page One)

the licenses, claiming that much of the aid was "economic," not "humanitarian," and that it was "not consistent with the present policy of this government with respect to North Vietnam." The AFSC has decided to go ahead and send the supplies. The government is preparing to prosecute the leading members of this organization under the "Trading with the Enemy" Act.

There are different theories as to why the Administration has adopted this anachronistic policy towards Vietnam. Some have suggested that it is part of the Ford pre-election strategy, that Ford is trying his best not to alienate conservative voters. Others have said that the refusal to provide aid for Vietnam is just more proof that the United States doesn't spend money in Third World countries when it cannot attach strings to it. Brewster Rhoads, staff member of the ad hoc Coalition for a New Foreign Policy, presents an interesting analysis. "To understand the Administration's posture towards Indochina it is necessary to recognize that the only thing the Administration can salvage from the loss in SE Asia is their interpretation of the war - of its history, its meaning for the American people, and its implications for future U.S. foreign policy. To insure that their interpretation will be ingrained in the American consciousness, they must continue to project the myths and lies of the war." It is clear, then, that the effort to reverse the Administration's policy towards Vietnam and to establish close ties between the American and the Vietnamese

people, which is presently being carried on both sides of the Pacific, will be an important factor in any move to bring about a fundamental change in overall U.S. foreign policy.

People at Wesleyan who are interested in working towards this end should consider the following projects being initiated by different organizations:

On Nov. 6, the AFSC will be sending its shipment to Vietnam in violation of the law. AFSC board members will present themselves to the Justice Department for arrest on that day. The Friends are organizing a complicity/solidarity project "whereby people could write out checks to the AFSC to buy supplies, make a xerox copy of the check, and present it along with a signed statement of their intentions to a member of the Justice Department or a local federal agent as well as sending a copy to Ford, congresspersons, etc." on that day.

People to People Aid for Vietnam is a program sponsored by a number of groups that were involved in the now defunct Coalition to Stop Funding the War. It is raising funds for medical supplies, agricultural implements, and other items that are desperately needed in Vietnam. PPAV hopes to raise \$1 million in the next year. During a recent visit by one of their members to Vietnam, Xuan Oanh, head of the Committee for Solidarity with the American People, expressed a need for sweaters and yarn to make sweaters. Accordingly, there will be a drive sponsored by the AFSC to collect yarn and sweaters before the cold months.



MANIFESTO TO WES WOMEN: SECRETARIES, STUDENTS, ADMINISTRATORS, CUSTODIANS, AND PROFESSORS: ALICE DOESN'T

This free speech message is brought to you by the Alice Doesn't Strike Task Force. We urge all women in Middletown to join us in supporting the National Women's Strike Day on October 29, 1975.

On that day women across the country will express their non-support on the system that continually oppresses them. Our society depends on women. We are its foundation. And yet that same society expects us to work for less pay or none at all, to stay home and take care of the house and the kids, to volunteer our services for free, to sacrifice our needs and desires for the men in our lives. On October 29 we will take away the foundation for

one day. The system will notice our non-support.

What can you do on October 29? Be Alice! Walk off your job, don't spend one penny anywhere, don't volunteer, don't parent, don't go to classes, don't teach - leave the kids at home with dad. Support the Strike - wear an armband or a button, attend a special workshop, attend a Strike rally or demonstration. Support yourself and other women - Strike on October 29.

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Stoney (Continued from Page Three)

could be planted with marijuana. (With a yield of 1 pound per square foot at \$300 per pound, the 360' x 150' field would produce \$16,200,000 a year. Of course, a costly electric fence would have to be installed at the outset.)

But, I don't think we have to resort to such measures. Our problems aren't so unique. Fund raising is a problem that's been effectively dealt with in every high school in the nation. It's all very easy. The high schoolers need money for their homecoming or senior prom or some such thing, so the girls have bake sales and the boys wash cars. We could do that. And wouldn't Middletown just love it? What's more, we could redirect our earnings into something really profitable -- like buying the George Washington Bridge and raising the toll to \$5.50 an axle.

And that's only the beginning! Here we are pondering all sorts of drastic cutbacks when we haven't even begun to tap our profit making capabilities. Every department, every club, every team and every organization on this campus is a potential source of gold. The hell with education, we could turn this place into a corporation! With a little freedom to operate, the athletic teams alone could set this school up for sixteen lifetimes. First we put Oklahoma and U.C.L.A. on the football team's schedule; next we have our rowers tow the Statue of Liberty up the Connecticut River to Middletown, where we hold it for ransom; then we enlist Pele for our soccer team and send

them on a global tour, and finally, we have the P.E. department declare war on Communist Red China. This last move will, of course, suck in millions and millions in federal funds.

But our real power is in the sciences. Any one science department could build a new library within a year. Any two departments could purchase Delaware. Making money in science is only a matter of determining what the American public wants, and synthesizing it. Thus, our chemists need only develop a product that permanently wipes out all human odors; our biologists need only fix a few cancer experiments to suck in more federal funds, and our mathematicians need only develop a computer program that picks the horses. As a last resort, we can always send the geology and earth science departments out to dig for oil. Funds for this university will never be scarce. As long as we don't let ourselves get bogged down with moralities and legalities, the money making opportunities are endless.

I would like, however, to discourage joy with this announcement. The simple truth is that American money, whether we have it or we don't, has little value. All over the country, muggers are taking their victims' gas cards and leaving them their cash. This does not mean our money has lost all its buying power, for that is certainly not the case. American money has little value because it doesn't work. That it doesn't work is evident in the fact that \$100 billion a year is spent on nuclear arms for the defense of this country, but there aren't enough dollars to pay the teachers of this school.

And then again, maybe the problems have nothing to do with the money system.

Sen. Edward Kennedy has introduced an amendment to the foreign aid bill (#896 to H.R. 9005) which provides for \$50 million in humanitarian aid to be channeled through international organizations. Most Congresspersons do not consider Indochina to be an issue anymore, because they have not received any letters on the subject from their constituents since the end of the war. It is imperative that people write their representative and/or senator in support of this bill.

Other Vietnam-related measures that are being considered in Congress include a bill that would provide unconditional amnesty to war resisters. This bill is presently in the House Judiciary Committee, of which Rep. Christopher Dodd of this district is a member. In addition, the International Trade and Commerce Subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee is conducting a review of the Trading with the Enemy Act and its application to Indochina (members Jonathan B. Bingham, Fraser, Taylor - N.C., Bonker, Brewster, and Whalen).

Clouds

(Continued from Page Three)

discharging chlorofluoromethane compounds ambient in the air will not impair the environmental ozone layer, to prevent any increased skin cancer risk, and otherwise to protect the public health and environment."

Another ozone protection act, introduced by Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis), focuses on all chlorinated fluorocarbons, whatever their use. H.R. 3916 would also seek studies from NAS and NASA and make EPA the final arbiter of how much ozone reduction is consistent with sound environmental policy. Rather than a ban, Aspin proposes use of the market system: EPA, two years after the bill becomes law, would set a quantitative limit on the production or import of CFCs and then licenses for the limited amount would be sold at auction. Of course if EPA decided that there was no threat, there would be no action. Licenses could also be waived as necessary to assure adequate food refrigeration. Even though the US is considering legislation on aerosols and the ozone layer, one must bear in mind that the US represents only fifty per cent of worldly aerosol production.

While these bills are pending legislation, scientists are conducting the first actual measurements of the ozone layer. Bearing in mind that the Rowland-Molina model is still just a model, what remains now is to decide what action must be taken individually. Do we sit back and wait to see what happens? Do we douse ourselves in "Arid-Extra Dry" spray while we could be using an equally practical "roll on"? In any event, we must hope that the model doesn't become a reality.

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